

one of the hapoiest productions of its distinguished author. After he had sat down the audience sang the well-known *chorale* of Luther, "*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*," after which the meeting was addressed by Professor Herzog, of Erlangen, and M. Bongener, of the National Church, Geneva, author of some very well-known volumes. It was universally felt that the great occasion had been celebrated in a manner commensurate with its importance."

On the afternoon of Friday the subject of Sabbath Schools was considered. In the course of the same day Colonel Tronchin, a lineal descendant of Theodore Beza, gave a grand reception to the members of the Conference at his magnificent villa on the lake.

On Saturday the principal subject was "Religious Liberty as the guarantee of the peace and order of States." In the afternoon of the same day Dr. Baird, of New York, read an excellent paper on the "Influence of liberty, civil and religious, on Romanism in America."

On the Sabbath there were many sermons preached in different languages. In the afternoon the Lord's Supper was dispensed in one of the large halls. Upwards of 400 persons were present and almost all communicated. The paper interesting from which we have already quoted gives the following account of this service:—"The presiding minister was M. Barde, one of the orthodox National Church ministers. Dr. M. D'Aubigne began the exercises by singing and prayer, after which M. Barde read a chapter and delivered a brief and excellent address in French. He then invited Dr. Baird, of New York, to speak in English, and Dr. Herzog, of Erlangen (author of the *Biblical Cyclopædia*), in German. The president then read the words of the Institution, after which a second hymn was sung. There were two small tables, containing the bread and wine. Two ministers were placed at each, a German, a French, an English and an Italian. The French minister was M. Grandpierre, of Paris, the English, Mr. Carr Glyn, rector of the Episcopal Church, and the Italian, M. Meille, of Turin. The elements were there handed round the room by ministers appointed for the purpose. A hymn and prayer concluded the deeply interesting and impressive service, which was a fitting emblem of the real unity of the Church, and a type of the marriage supper of the Lamb, where shall be assembled representatives of every nation and tribe under heaven. Among those present were Lord Roden, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, R. Macfie, Esq., of Liverpool; Nathaniel Stevenson, Esq., of Glasgow; Colonel Walker, J. Baxter, Esq., London; Sir Culling Eardley, &c.

On the second Monday of the sittings of the Conference the Conference was occupied with the subject of the diffusion of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the instrumentalities thus afforded for the universal propagation of the Gospel. Lord Roden in the chair. The English language having been to a great extent ignored in the Conference, it was felt by many that this subject was not unsuitable before the winding up of the proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of London, and Professor Gibson, of Belfast, were the principal speakers. On the remaining days the subjects discussed were, "The importance of Union in Doctrine and Life to the Prosperity of the Church;" "The state of Religion in Germany;" and "Revival of Religion throughout the World."

Several conferences of a more private kind were held during intervals of the more formal proceedings. At one of these the present condition of the United States was considered. Resolutions were adopted by the conference expressive of sympathy with the brethren in America in the crisis in which they are now placed, and of the hope that Christians there may be led to use the means dictated by wisdom and Christian principle, for the speedy and complete suppression of slavery.

Notwithstanding some slight drawbacks the meetings were pleasant and interesting, and many of the papers read were of a high order. We presume the proceedings will be published in a collected form. We may have opportunities of laying some of them before our readers in future numbers. We rejoice to observe that a week of special prayer in January has again been